BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1863. NO. 235.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—No tidings from Port Royal this morning, except that the force of the enemy engaged in the attempt to recapture the gunboats consisted of three regiments of cavalry, with seven pieces of artillery.

The city was never more free from excitement than at present. Business is active, and but for the presence of numerous officers and soldiers in the streets there is nothing to indicate the existence of war.

A flag of truce boat is daily expected at City Point.

[SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND Sept. 3.—Advices from Port Royal state that the Yankees fired on the captured gunboats several hours yesterday from the opposite shore, with six pieces of cannon. They damaged the upper works of the *Beliance*. No casualties on our side. It is believed, that a yankee officer and several privates were killed and wounded by the fire from our side. In the afternoon the enemy withdrew, having failed in their attempt to destroy the gunboats. All quiet at Fredericksburg. The Yankees are erecting batteries and giving other indication of a purpose to occupy Stafford county in force.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—All perfectly quiet to-day. No firing whatever, but the enemy reported closer to Wagner. Last night was the quietest known here for three weeks past; scarcely a gun was fired except a few shots from battery Wagner. Enemy reported tinkering at the Monitors as if repairing damages sustained Tuesday night.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN ALLETED SPY ON A RAILROAD TRAIN—A CONFEDEEATE TETE A TETE BETWEEN THE "NAMELESS DETECTIVE" AND THE SPY.—Shortly ago there appeared in Montgomery, Ala., a reputed resident of New Orleans who had been twenty-three months in the Confederacy. He exhibited an application to the Secretary of War for the position of an independent scout within the enemy's lines. This was signed by many influential citizens and officials of New Orleans and elsewhere. He dashed gold eagles and sovereigns around in Montgomery at a rate that made the bar-room waiters giggle, and stare, and, the bar-room proprietors to take the "observed of all observers" aside, and talk confidentially and fatherly to him. The "observed" was six foot high, straight as the stalking Indian of the prairie, light hair, blue eyes, well educated, has travelled; had anecdotes of all the countries known to the civilized travelling world. He wore a brilliant uniform of the C. S. A. cavalry service, and had been in about fifty fights, relating anecdotes of each.

Vague suspicions were excited concerning the fellow in Montgomery, and after he bid adieu to that city the "nameless detective" started on the morning train, determined to make his acquaintance if possible. On the Wilmington and Augusta Railroad, between Kingsville and Wilmington, in North Carolina, the "nameless one" espied a man in the forward car answering the description of one George E. Hudson, an Englishman, but a reputed Yankee spy, advertised in the Montgomery *Mail*, which paper the detective held in his hand at the moment of discovery of the counterpart of its description in actual flesh and blood. The described individual was then on a seat in front, bolted back and forth by the motion of the cars, in full conversation with Major Duff, of the C. S. A. The detective sidled up like a "setter" watching his prey; first took a back seat; got uneasy, took one nearer; and finally got on the seat beside Hudson, the spy, "cultivated" him for a few moments and then commenced "soundings" to try his depth. Said the detective—"Damned bad arrangements for travelling in the Confederacy now; a man has to submit to everything; we'll never get along again."

Spy looked at the detective, a brusque, sunburnt gentleman, who might have been travelling to his plantation, read him, as he thought, and seeing, perhaps, a "buffalo," said, "You may think strange when I tell you that, although I'm in the Confederate cavalry uniform, I do not belong to the service. I have traveled all over the Confederate States without a passport. I never had any difficulty in procuring transportation. Look here" (and the spy produced a number of railroad tickets in confirmation of his assertion). "Talk about difficulty in travelling; I've been to that damned place Richmond; Major Griswold would'nt give me a passport, but I came away without one." Interposed the detective, who, of course, was all ears, "How did you get transportation?" Replied he, "there is not the least difficulty in the world about that, if you know how to work things. I do." The detective thought he did, and applauded him for his tact in escaping the annoyances. The detective further learned from the spy that he had served fifteen months in the Jackson, Mississippi, Penitentiary. The detective, not to be behind in the point of accomplishments, said (in his ear, aside,) that he was also a graduate of that institution. Leaning back in his seat, as confidence grew upon him, the spy continued: "I have a kind of a presentiment now that some detective is watching me.—Did you ever have that feeling? I have it now very strangely. But they can't catch me." And the spy took a survey of the faces in the car as they were jolted into contortions, rumbling along.

The detective's game was ripe, and well in the trap. Said he, laying his hand upon the spy's shoulder, "My friend, you will consider yourself under arrest. I will trouble you to step into this closet. I must search you. I am a Government detective. Don't ask me for my name, I am the "nameless one." The spy's jaw fell, his muscles relaxed, and he would have fainted in his seat, but a little nectar the detective had revived him. Geo. E. Hudson, than whom not a more accomplished rascal lives, was brought to Richmond on Saturday, taken before Captain Maccubbin, the chief of the detective police in Richmond, and lodged in Castle Thunder. He will have an examination to-day before General Winder. Some evidence not very complimentary to the military authorities, will be revealed. It will amount to this—that a man with any amount of plausibility, can travel all over the Confederate States without let and without hindrance. It has been done, and we suppose it will be done again, unless more vigilance is exercised than is exercised now. The above is a sad commentary upon patent facts, and we know the facts to be true.—*Examiner*.

The following, is cut from a Boston paper, of July the 9th, is not very late, but it will be news to most of our readers, and may, perhaps be read with some interest:

A SLPENDID FLAG FOR THE FIRST NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—This regiment, the first of General Wildes' colored brigade, now being recruited in North Carolina, is full to the maximum standard. It is commanded by Colonel James C. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, brother, of Henry Ward Beecher. It is a fine drilled regiment, and will, no doubt, acquit itself worthily in the field. A new flag, purcharsed in this city, will be presented to the command. There is an interesting incident connected with this standard.

In Newbern lives a colored cook, named Marianna, well known to the soldiers there from the many excellent dinners she has provided for them. A gentleman of Boston happened into her log but a few days after the 54th had left this city, and Marianna and her colored friends requested that Gov. Andrew's speech to the 54th at Readville should be read aloud. It was done, and had an unexpected effect upon some who had not heard the reading, as intelligence travels swiftly among contrabands everywhere. An impromptu subscription was immediately started by Marianna to purchase a flag for the First North Carolina Regiment, although she was told that the citizens of Boston would render this unnecessary, and the colored people had better keep their money.

In a little while postage currency began to flow in from those whose fathers, brothers and sons compose this regiment. Nothing could exceed the interest of these people in the organization of the colored regiment, and the self-sacrificing spirit they evinced.—When our informant took passage in the Dudley Buck for Boston he was compelled to receive $100 to procure a flag in this city. This work he has performed, and has bought a splendid blue silk banner, having on one side the Goddess of Liberty, with her feet crushing a Copperhead Snake, and an inscription—"N. C. C. Volunteers,"—and on the other side a representation of the rising sun, with the word Liberty imprinted among the rays. The motto here is—

"The Lord is our Sun and Shield."

This beautiful banner will be exhibited at the Tremont Temple on Thursday evening, at the meeting to be addressed by Rev. A. L. Stone and Rev. Horace James. The colony of Freemen upon Roanoke Island, in behalf of which these distinguished speakers will plead, consists of the non-combatants, men, women and children, collected from Newbern, Washington, and other parts of North Carolin, a portion of whom contributed the funds for the purchase of the banner which we have described. This colony, it should be remembered, is authorised by Major General Foster and Brig. Gen. Wildes.

NOMADIC JOURNALISM.—We learn that the proprietors of the Chatsnooga *Rebel* and Huntsville *Confederate* have determined to locate their journals at Marietta, and that both will shortly appear at that place.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Sept. 4.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 20
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$2
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 75
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$30
CHICKENS	$2
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1
FLOUR—Family	$55@60
Superfine	$50
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 35
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$7
" Irish	$3@4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 00
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is. Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE MEN COMPOSING COMPANY B, 1ST REGIMENT of Militia for Home Defence, of which Colonel W. H. Harrison was formerly Captain, will assemble on Nash Square on Friday, 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers.

By order of Col. Harrison:

Sept 3-2t. D. W. BAIN, Adjutant.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST., AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware.

R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-5t* Surviving Partner.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 26-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of
COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

I SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutants of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leesburg.

HENRY LONG.
Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED acres of LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable framed Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings. Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Spring, and can be bought for $15 per acre, if early application be made to CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept. 2-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.
Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
March 24-tf. JOLLY & LACK.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly diminish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 26

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 26-3t* BOX 364, P. O., Raleigh.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$4 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	7 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	10 00
Four days	4 00	One month	12 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	18 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy DAVE. He is pumpkin colored, hair curly, is about five feet six inches high, and 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.

W. A. BLOUNT, Jr.
Sept 3-5t*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery to me in the State so that I get him. I bought him in Petersburg, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a finger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Cronix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to work on public works, where he remained a month or two, made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address,

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-tl5S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, fifteen miles from Morganton, in a most beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	25
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. La LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving the same at this office for our use.

Look to Western North Carolina.

We hope that the entire home guard of the Western part of this State will be at once organized, drilled and made efficient, for the indications are that they will soon be needed to defend their own homes and property. Burnside, if not already in possession of Knoxville, is pressing on that city with a heavy force. Our Tennessee and Georgia exchanges seem to take it for granted that the enemy's advance will not be arrested and they seem to look on Knoxville and East Tennessee as about to pass into their hands. Granting that these things be so, and the worst should come to pass and East Tennessee should be taken and held by the enemy, it lays open the whole of Western North Carolina to the mercy of their raiding parties. From Knoxville to Asheville, in this State, the distance is about 75 miles, but some of the Court House towns of the border counties may be reached by traveling a much shorter distance from Knoxville; and if the people of that section of the State would protect their homes, property and families from the ravages of the ruthless invaders they should organize every man, able to bear arms, at once, and prepare for action.

We do not wish to alarm the people of the West, unnecessarily, but we tell them that the chances now seem in favor of their having to undergo the trials and suffer the hardships under which the people of the East have groaned for nearly two long years. While it can never be expected that militia can successfully arrest the advance of organized armies, an efficient, well organized and well drilled home guard can protect their homes and property from the depredations of raiding parties, and thus render the government as well as themselves a good service. It is not possible for the government to keep an army at every point that is threatened by the enemy, and unless the people remaining at home, composing the home guard, establish efficient organizations and defend themselves they must expect to be overrun and have their property stolen or destroyed by the enemy. The enemy are pressing us on our Eastern and our Western border and we must unite as one man and use every means at our command to thwart his purposes. This is no time for men to talk about exemptions on account of the nature of their business or profession.—The exigency is upon us and we must meet it or go to the wall. God forbid that that fair and fertile region beyond the Blue Ridge, that portion of the State lying along the Tennessee line, should ever be overrun and laid waste by our cruel and unprincipled oppressors. But we tell the people of that section that they are in danger, and if they would avert the blow they must at once prepare to defend themselves.—Should Burnside be allowed to take possession of and hold Knoxville, our Western brethren will soon be subject to such raiding parties as have visited and devastated many sections of the country east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and hence we warn them to take such instant action as may best enable them to protect themselves. Governor Vance will do all for them and for every portion of the State that he can, but he has nothing at his command but the home guard, and without the hearty co-operation of the people he can do but little. Let them organize, drill and be ready.

The general Government will give us whatever assistance it can, but there are important points where large armies are absolutely necessary, and must be defended at all hazards, and for protection against raids we must rely on ourselves. Let every county in the State organize and prepare for resistance. The services of every man will be required during the present and coming winter.

The Raleigh *Progress* quotes a late article from this paper, to the effect that the Secretary of War made a change in the appointment of Tithe-Collector in North Carolina so soon as he learned, through courteous representations, that the susceptibilities of her people had been wounded; and that this action was taken before he knew that public meetings had been held to demand it.

The *Progress* comments as follows:

"Does not the *Sentinel* know that Gov. Vance made a direct appeal to the President to remove Bradford, and that the President made a positive refusal? If not, we can assure that paper that such is the fact, and that the President only changed his mind and gave the order for the removal after the expression of public meetings had acquainted him with the wide-spread dissatisfaction that existed in the State."

Will the *Progress* please produce its authority for making such a statement? It would seem to be made for the purposes of mere mischief. It seems designed to indicate upon the citizens the necessity of faction; and to excite their odium against the President by representing him as guilty of arrogance and rudeness towards their justly esteemed Governor. We must hope that such was *not* the aim of the *Progress*. But the "fact" stated by that paper is *not* a fact. No such communication as is represented by the *Progress*, has ever passed from the President to Gov. Vance; none that was not respectful and courteous, such as becomes the intercourse between the President of a great Confederacy and the Governor of a great State. No "refusal," much less "a positive refusal," such as the *Progress* affirms, was ever made, as stated. On the contrary, the most considerate and obliging dispositions have been exhibited. Will the *Progress* either prove what it has affirmed, or else disabuse its readers by a proper retraction?

What comes next?—*Richmond Sentinel.*

tion or do any one injustice, but we shall defend ourself, and we therefore say again, that Gov. Vance made a direct appeal to the President to remove Bradford and the President made a direct refusal. We have seen the answer of President Davis to Gov. Vance, and though respectful and courteous, as the *Sentinel* says, it justifies the appointment upon the ground that the necessity for such an officer was urgent; that Major Bradford was competent and had moved into the State, and because there was no applicant from this State; and not a word was said about removing him, and we again reiterate the belief that he would not have been removed but for the demonstrations of the people in their public meetings. The *Sentinel* asked for our authority and it has it.

We will further say to the *Sentinel* that there are other Confederate officers here, from other States, who have made themselves exceedingly obnoxious to our people and some of them to Gov. Vance himself, and that while it is generally understood that the authorities at Richmond promised, some time ago, to remove them, it has not been done. And we now tell the *Sentinel* and we tell President Davis that if the promise to remove these men is not redeemed, there will be further demonstrations of dissatistaction in this State, for our people are not disposed to submit tamely to the insult of having the most important Government offices in the State filled by persons from a State that is not even a member of the Confederacy. Our people have tried and are trying to discharge their duties to the Government faithfully, and they only ask to be fairly dealt by in return for their blood, treasure and many sacrifices.

Voice of the Privates in the Army.

We have been abused by a few upstarts in the army and many skulkers at home, because we have dared declare ourself in favor of terminating this ruinous, devastating struggle if it could be done upon terms that would secure our rights and property. We have been accused even of being responsible for some injudicious utterances by neighborhood meetings held in different parts of the State, but we were no more responsible for the meetings referred to than we are for the following resolutions passed by the privates of the 24th regiment, which it will be seen go much farther in favor of peace than anything we have said. Who will dare tell these men they are cowards or traitors?

MEETING IN THE 24TH N. C. REGIMENT.

At a meeting held in company E, 24th regiment, August 26th, 1863, on motion, C. R. Toler was called to the Chair, and J. E. West was requested to act as Secretary. A committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported through their Secretary the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we think the time has arrived when the people of North Carolina should look with an eye single to their interest, and guard with jealous care their rights and liberties as a free people.

Resolved, That the blood and thunder men should practice what they preach, by going into the ranks and fighting, or forever hold their cowardly tongues, whether saint or sinner.

Resolved, That we favor a proposition of peace to the enemy, upon such terms as will guarantee to us our rights upon an equality.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an armistice and negotiation for peace immediately. We are opposed to tyranny.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any more shedding of blood in this war, and that we are unanimously in favor of peace on the best terms it can be obtained.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to closed doors and secret sessions, as being dangerous to our liberty.

C. R. TOLER, Chm.

J. E. WEST, Sec'y.

The Home Guard.

The Home Guard of Wake meet at Nash Square, in this city, at 1 o'clock to-day, and the impression is they will be put in camp for the present near this place, and if no exemption is made for the printers this is the last paper we shall be able to issue for the present, or until the emergency that calls out the militia has passed. We shall regret a suspension more on account of our readers than for ourself, but they must not complain, for the necessity for driving back the enemy and saving our homes and property, rises high above all considerations of business and we must ignore all selfish and business interests for the public weal and the good of the cause. Governor Vance will do what he thinks best and all good citizens should cordially co-operate with him to save our beloved State from the polluting tread of the enemy.

True the papers in Richmond have never been required to suspend, even when the city was in imminent peril, and at Charleston the papers are issued regularly though the enemy's shells fall fast and thick in and near the city, but if printers here can be made of more service in the field than they are at work, let them turn out.

From Below.

We have seen reliable gentlemen from Kinston, yesterday morning, who say a profound quiet continues to reign below. A small squad of Yankees had made their appearance at Street's ferry, ten miles above Newbern, but that was no unusual occurrence. Nothing is said about an advance or an intended advance, and every one we see from below assures us that no such thing is expected by the people or military about Kinston, at present, and we confess we are anxious to know what great secret Gen. Whiting, at Wilmington, has got hold of to cause the call for the militia. Has not that gallant officer been imposed on by sensation newspaper correspondents or somebody else?

TITHINGMAN APPOINTED.—H. A. Badham, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Chief Tithingman for this State. Mr. Badham is a gentleman of education and intelligence, a lawyer by profession, and will doubtless make a good officer.

FATAL MISTAKE.—The firing in and sinking of the transport *Sumter*, by our own batteries, in Charleston harbor, has already been noticed. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

It would seem as though we were doomed to be the victims of mistakes. As if the enemy could not kill our men fast enough our own batteries must open upon our own boats and sink them with our own men on board. The sinking of the steamer Sumter, with the 23d Georgia on board, in Charleston harbor, by Battery Bee, is indeed a horrible mistake, and indicates inexcusable carelessness somewhere. Surely with any intelligent understanding and concert of action no such affair need have occurred. It is frightful to think of, and may lead to results still more deplorable in creating dissatisfaction and mutual distrust among the troops employed in the defence of Charleston. The sufferings, labors and privations of the troops on Morris Island are of no common character, and well calculated to break down or disable any but the very best troops. We do trust that no such horrible ac-

"Reader, this is what the Times that are [illegible] of the Progress.

DEAR SIR: I cannot refrain from giving expression to the pleasure which your numerous readers of this county, feel in observing your consistent, manly and patriotic course; and particularly from reading your independent and spirited *leader* of the 29th instant. It is high time that those who lead in giving tone to public opinion, should speak out plainly and unequivocally, calling things by their proper names.—The time for dodging questions, concealing truth and smothering over errors, if any such time ever existed, is passed, and the people now look to the leading men and Journals of the day for candor and open honesty. It was time for you to turn upon the hounds who have been howling at your heels ever since you undertook the continuation of your paper at Raleigh, and hurl upon their brazen heads the just indignation which their malicious conduct was so well calculated to engender in the bosom of an honest man. Base envy of your success, pecuniary and otherwise, is no doubt one of the mainsprings of their actions. They feel that your exalted position above them in the estimation of the people, is well calculated to give strength and success to those honest conservative principles, the triumph of which has already been the signal of their own overthrow, and the continued establishment of which forever destroys all hope of their again reseating themselves in the places of power and of profit from which they have been hurled.

Such men like Cassius,

"Are fever at heart's ease
Whilst they see a greater than themselves."—

And when all prospect ceases of being able to raise themselves up, their next most earnest desire is to pull others down. We all remember the fable of the Fox which got his tail cut off, and how he labored after finding it impossible to have it restored, to get all the other foxes to have their tails cut off also.

These uneasy, dissatisfied mischief-makers and *destructives*—aye, that is the word happily invented by Holden to express their leading characteristic, have, in the opinion of many excellent men, regularly organized themselves under politico-military Generals, Captains and Corporals for the express purpose of making regular war upon Gov. Vance and those who by such overwhelming odds raised him to office, and established moderation and conservatism as the saving elements of North Carolina politics. In their efforts hitherto, while they show a meanness which is despicable they at the same time evince a shrewdness of tactics which is not to be lightly regarded.

When Edward had determined to overrun Scotland, he endeavored to separate their great Leader, Wallace, from the patriot chiefs by slyly offering to him the crown, which had already been tendered him by almost the entire nation on bended knees, at the same time hinting that his chiefs and leaders were not worthy of his confidence, and the great body of the people unworthy of the liberty which he was endeavoring to secure to them. That great patriot Chief foresaw that if he accepted the crown from Edward, he should only be a tenant thereof at Edward's will, while his beloved countrymen for whom rather than himself he was laboring, would more than ever become his slaves and vassals.

I humbly hope and believe that a similar answer to that which Wallace sent the King will be given by our excellent Governor, to such as are laboring to turn him against his devoted friends and supporters.

They know as did Edward that all prospect of success is hopeless so long as the great Leader and his chiefs and people remain united and at peace among themselves. Hence the untiring efforts indirectly made to cause the masses to lose confidence in their Governor—to place in the mind of the Governor a distrust of his former friends. Every little indiscretion of a small district meeting of his friends, every rash or impudent expression of a friendly paper, is seized upon with greed by those voracious time servers and slanderers, and at once converted into some monstrous treason. A just resentment of insults to our good old State is treason. It is *treason* to express a desire for an honorable peace! *Treason* to prefer reconstruction, upon a basis of equal rights, to absolute subjugation. *Treason* in all who see any faults in our Confederate authorities. Treason to doubt the infallibility of officials. Treason in all who oppose the wicked and foolish hue and cry for French union, which means nothing more nor less than the avoidance of subjugation by a people of the same language, religion and laws, to accept it at the hands of a *foreign* despot differing, widely differing from us in all of these and in almost everything else wherein two peoples under the same government ought to be united; so that treason which once consisted in adhering to the enemy or giving him aid and comfort is now made to consist in disagreeing with the line of policy marked out by the authorities, in bare words or in less than these.

In the eye of impartial history, Mr. Editor, which will look more like treason indeed, that line of conduct which seeks to correct official blunders, which, in looking to the end of the struggle now upon us, views both sides of the question and calmly prepares the best establishment of the rights of the people which either event—a failure as well as a success of this revolution—may make necessary, or that short-sighted and fool-hardy policy, too self-willed and bigotted to see danger or error, and too proud and presumptous to prepare for aught but success?

Is not such a misfortune as failure within the range of possibility? God, in his infinite mercy, avert from us so dreadful an ending to all our struggles.—But I repeat, is not such an event possible? If possible, is it not the part of wise and patriotic foresight to prepare for it? Perhaps we should give no encouragement to the thought We should accustom ourselves to hope and believe in a better ending; but it is the part of those who are to prepare our country for whatever may betide her, seriously to consider what, in the event all should be lost, will be the course to pursue. It may be urged that in such an untoward event, nothing will be left to be done. Then I speak forth the words of truth and soberness when I say now is the time, then, to consider well what is best to be done before that time comes upon us when *"nothing will be left to be done."*

Let the statesmen of the country consider; let the people assemble and exchange opinions, and whatever opinions they express, let no vile political pharisee, whilst charging treason upon others, commit treason himself by encouraging the enemy with the statement that such meetings originate in disloyalty to the country. They do not originate in disloyalty. It may be injudicious to hold them, (although I cannot perceive what harm will result therefrom,) but instead of furnishing evidence of disloyalty, they afford proof of that patriotic wisdom which foresees the coming tempest and endeavors to reach the harbor before it be too late.

In view of these facts, would it not be well for us to cease these hot-headed discussions, and with reciprocal feelings of trust and confidence, let all men of all parties, united, go forth to battle for our rights, and to devise means for our common safety and happiness.

CAVEAT.

Roxborough, N. C., August 31, 1863.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 29th August, gives the following list of North Carolina wounded received at the Hospital in Blake-street, since the 26th:—

61.—Sergeant Major W. H. Eberstein, in hip; Sergeant John Robins, in forehead; since dead; Corporal S. Owens, in face; Private Wm. Arthur, neck and head, dangerous; Private John W. Owens, neck and hand; Private James H. Ward, in thigh; Private E. W. Ray, in forehead, by a shell.

8th and 51st.—Private John C. Kletty, 8th Regiment, in hand and arm; Corporal W. P. Rawlins, 51st, in head.

Sergeant J. Larisey, of the 64th Georgia was re-

FROM CHARLESTON.

The following is from the *Mercury* of Tuesday:

Early on Sunday evening the enemy opened a vigorous fire on Wagner from their mortars, and on Battery Gregg with their Parrott guns. No damage of any consequence was done to the work, but several men were wounded by shells. The fire from the batteries of James Island was occasionally very effective, and Fort Moultrie also threw in a few well directed shots.

Four or five men, whose names have not been reported, but who, it is known, belonged to the 32d Georgia, were wounded during this bombardment at Battery Gregg. The casualties of Sunday at Wagner will be found appended to this report.

On the night of the 29th (Saturday) the Yankees had been much disturbed in their operations by the fire from Wagner. They attempted to advance their sap on the left side of the fort, but were compelled to desist from their work. Hence, probably, the furious bombardment of the following evening.

About 2 o'clock Sunday night the steamer Sumter was engaged in transporting detachments of the 61st North Carolina, 23d Georgia and 20th South Carolina, from Morris Island to another part of the harbor. It had reached a position, coming in outside of Fort Sumter, when, by some unfortunate blunder, it was fired upon by Moultrie. A shot passed through its hull, causing it partially to sink, killing at the same time five men and wounding several others.—Many of the men endeavored to escape by swimming, and of these twenty, it is said, were drowned. Barges were sent to the rescue, and six hundred were saved from the wreck.

At an early hour on Monday morning the land batteries opened on Sumter, firing sixty shots in quick succession. During the rest of the day they kept up only a desultory fire.

At 12 o'clock two monitors moved up, the foremost taking position about 1,250 yards from Sumter, and commenced firing on Sumter, Moultrie and Gregg.—After receiving several well directed shots from the two last mentioned batteries, they retired at 12.40 p. m.

Again, at a quarter to 3, four of the monitors advanced in order of battle, and opened fire, this time directing their fire principally at Moultrie and Gregg. To this fire they received a vigorous response—Sumter also fired an occasional shot—yet they did not retire until 4 o'clock. During the action they were struck, it was said, 28 times. One of them drew off some time before the others.

It cannot be denied that the Yankee Captains fought their vessels with great gallantry. In the foremost monitor the Yankee Captain was descried on the turret, which post he did not leave while the fight lasted. At the same time a man was seen at the bow of the boat, very coolly engaged in casting the lead. It is believed, however, that this brave fellow was hit at last.

Forty-one vessels, including the Ironsides, five monitors and other war vessels were reported yesterday to be inside the bar. In the inlet there were seventeen, and in the Stono nineteen vessels, of all kinds.

Major Blanding, with two companies of artillery, Captains Harleston and Lesesne, being relieved at other posts, have been assigned to duty at Battery Ramsay. These gallant officers, with their fine commands, have done noble service already in this struggle. We hope to see them do the State more service.

CASUALTIES AT SUMTER, SUNDAY, 31ST.

Sergeant Schaffer and Private Laguire, of the 1st S. C. Artillery, and Private Vann, of the 27th Ga., all slightly wounded.

BATTERY WAGNER, AUGUST 30TH.

Private Wm. Barber, Company A, 8th N. C., amputated finger, accidental gun shot wound; Captain J. B. Cally, Company K, 8th N. C., slight shell wound in chest; James Worrell, Company L, 21st S. C., severe gunshot wound in shoulder; Lieut. R. E. Lawhom, Company F, 23d Ga., amputation of the left leg and severe wound in the right; Private W. T. Dedgen, Company F, 23d Ga., mortal wound in lung from shell; Thomas M. Bird, Comp any G, 53d Ga., gunshot wound in temple; Eli J. Mattox, Company H, 23d Ga., serious shell wound in thigh and leg; Private Thomas Harrell, Company E, 8th N. C., killed by comrade accidentally.

The same paper of the previous day says:

On Saturday the enemy addressed their attention principally to Wagner, Fort Sumter only receiving at their hands an occasional shot. Towards evening the Ironsides and two mortar boats moved up abreast of Battery Wagner, and in conjunction with the land batteries, opened a havy fire upon that fort. Our batteries on James Island replied with their usual spirit. The firing slackened about nine o'clock, but was continued at irregular intervals throughout the night.

Early on Sunday morning the enemy opened vigorously upon Sumter, and kept pounding at the fort all day. The fire was heavier than Sumter has received for a week past. The fire was the first formidable demonstration against Sumter for the last seven days. There are few who have known how fortunate for that fort was the inaction of the enemy.—When the monitors drew off after their brief assault, in which their fire had been exceedingly accurate, Sumter was in a very precarious condition. If the fleet had then pushed the bombardment with vigor, or if they had renewed it with determination, after a brief interval, they would have penetrated the magazine, and, doubtless, have blown up the fort or compelled the garrison to surrender. As it happily turned out, the monitors withdrew before the destruction was complete. In the interval that has elapsed the powder has been taken care of, and the defences of the fort strengthened by sand bags. Nor was Wagner neglected, and as usual, about nightfall that fort again became the chief object of the Yankee batteries. The James Island batteries, of course, joined in the contest.

The following were the casualties at Wagner on Saturday:

Lieutenant James C. Randall, aid-de-camp of General Colquit, serious wound in the face, bones facture by shell. Brought to the city.

Captain Colt, Company I, 8th N. C., slight injury to eyes.

Wm. Williams, Company C, 23d Georgia, flesh wound in thigh.

Wm. Gaskins, Company E, 54th Georgia, slight wound in the head.

On Sunday one sergeant and two privates were wounded.

EAST TENNESSEE AND NORTH GEORGIA.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF KNOXVILLE.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED, &c.

We are yet without any intelligence of a satisfactory character from Knoxville or Chattanooga, but from all we can gather the enemy are certainly pressing on both places, and General Bragg and Buckner must fight or fall back. They should be reinforced by every available man at once so that the enemy may be driven back. The following articles are from the *Appeal* of Monday evening:

THE EVACUATION OF KNOPVILLE.—There can no longer remain any doubt as to the evacuation of Knoxville by our forces, though up to our latest accounts the enemy had not made his appearance in the place. There is some doubt as to whether or not he

evacuation is regarded by many as analogous to the invitation extended by the spider to the fly, the acceptance of which might prove fatal.

From all we can learn, such judicious disposition is being made of our forces as will foil the efforts and purposes of the enemy to lay his clutches upon the Switzerland of the Confederacy, East Tennessee.—Neither Cumberland or Wheeler's Gaps, as we understand, have been evacuated, and it may be the policy of our Generals to draw the Federals into the country in order to more effectually conquer and overcome them. We cannot persuade ourselves that Knoxville would so readily be given up unless some ulterior purpose of this sort was had in view.

In the army, with both officers and men, we have the satisfaction of knowing that all is hope and confidence as to the result whenever the pending struggle shall take place. Our soldiers will go into the battle with the determination to win the victory, and, if possible, to make it decisive. They are tired of victories half won, and drawn battles, and will make a clean job of it next time, if they are given a chance. With such a spirit and anything like equal advantages, they will prove invincible.

The importance of this contest for the mastery and possession of East Tennessee cannot be over estimated, and we most ardently hope to see the whole energies of the Government, army and people put forth in order that we may secure a signal triumph. To a very great extent the fate of the whole country depends upon it. Deep despondency and gloom, if not despair, will follow failure; whereas, in the event of success, the people everywhere will take new heart and courage, a fresh impulse will be given to our cause, and the whole country will be revivified and re-animated. We cannot, must not be defeated in this great struggle for East Tennessee. The stakes played for are of too great value; and, besides, we are not in a position at this time to sustain another serious reverse. It would almost, if not quite, prove the last feather that would break the camel's back.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—We hear by private letters from Chattanooga and Dalton, dated yesterday, mentioning rumors prevailing at those places, that Knoxville was occupied by the Yankees, 8,000 strong, on Saturday, but our information from Loudon, to which point the telegraph is working, is up to yesterday evening, at which time nothing was known of such a movement. Loudon is only twenty-nine miles this side of Knoxville, and the fact of the occupation of the latter would certainly have been known had it occurred as reported above. The city is open to the enemy, of course, but he has not, we think, made his appearance.

No trains run further than Loudon, and the military have possession of the road. No passengers are allowed to proceed beyond Dalton and Chattanooga.

The enemy were still on the river bank, opposite Chattanooga, yesterday, but their force, strange as it may seem, continues unknown. On Saturday they did some shelling, with no other effect than cleaning the streets of what few people remain in the town.

Passengers from Rome this morning bring reports of the appearance of the enemy at Trenton, Dade co. Ga. This is doubtful.

We learn that the different gaps east and west of Cumberland gap are garrisoned by our forces. To what extent we do not know, but it is to be presumed that the military authorities deem them sufficient.—To an eye not military it seems a little singular, however, that there should be no supporting force left in the rear of these important outposts—that they should be left to hold their positions, or if overwhelmed, inevitably fall into the hands of the enemy. Also, it appears singular that so long a line of railroad, so important as the lines centering at Knoxville, should be left exposed. The absence of our army places it within the power of the Unionists of East Tennessee to effectually cut off our communications with Virginia, without the co-operation of Federal forces.—That they will fail to embrace the opportunity, we cannot doubt. We cannot explain the "necessity, military or otherwise, that gave them the chance.—Who can?

DESTRUCTIVE RAIDS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following letter, giving the particulars of the late destructive raids in Mississippi, is from the *Appeal:*

CANTON, MISS., August 20, 1863.

I am compelled to record another successful Yankee raid. I make the record with more than usual humiliation, because, instead of success, it should have met with disastrous defeat—but facts, not words, shall place the blame. I will simply tell the story.

The raiders from Yazoo, eight hundred, reached Grenada two hours after its occupation by those from the north. General Whitfield, with his Texans, were set to watch this branch of the road. He can doubtless explain why it was not cut to pieces.

General Chalmers had not reached his command from his recent visit to General Johnston. Col. Slemmon was in command. He fell back before the northern branch of the raid, and, arriving at Grenada, where a stand was to have been made, found that larger numbers of his command than I care to mention, had abandoned their standards. Let every true man use his own epithet; let every quaking-hearted coward congratulate himself that he has fellows in North Mississippi. How can we decorate the true men who followed their standards, how brand those who abandoned them, so that they may be distinguished day and night, and in their graves?

The Yankees, about one thousand strong, arrived on the north bank of the Yallobusha at 2 o'clock. Slemmons fought them for three hours from behind breastworks, and in all probability could have held them until reinforced, but for the advance of the Yazoo party in his rear, and had not so many of his men deserted, he could have held the town against both parties. At half past five o'clock, when his wagon train was safe, Col. Slemmons evacuated. The firing was quite severe. We lost two killed, several wounded. The Yankees the same number killed. They captured forty prisoners, including Major Chalmers, and another major whom I do not know. The grape shot rattled through the town, causing great fright among the women and children.

The enemy entered at half past five o'clock, when the burning began. At six o'clock the Yazoo raid arrived, when the burning was stopped, but only one engine complete and about thirty cars were left. Several depots are only partially destroyed. The square in which was the telegraph office was burned, and the usual stealing and general destruction occurred. Hearing of the advance of General Jackson the raiders moved off rapidly at daylight on Wednesday, the Yazoo party making for Memphis, the other for LaGrange. The country is open before them. They will get home safe. The raiders report that Colonel Hatch is killed, but no particulars are given. I think it is true.

The track between here and Grenada is not much injured. It can be repaired in eight or ten days, but the important bridges being destroyed over the Yallobusha is a very great disaster. There will also be great scarcity of rolling stock. I am not informed as to the condition of things above Grenada, but have no doubt all is destroyed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

TWO NOTES, AMOUNTING TO TWO HUNDRED and Seventy-five Dollars, on W. H. Cunninggim, made payable to Sylvester Taylor, bearing date of about the 1st of October, 1861, were lost by me about the 14th March, 1863. P. HOLLAND.

Sept. 4-1t*

ATTENTION, HOME GUARD—CO. C.

YOU WILL ASSEMBLE ON NASH SQUARE TO-day (Friday) at 1 o'clock.

By order of Col. W. H. Harrison,
W. H. FINCH, Capt. com'd'g Co. C.
N. C. M., Home Defence.

Sept 4-1t

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also, one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year. M. B. JOINER.

Louisburg, [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

There Should be no Laggards Now.

If the soil and property of the State are worth defending at all it is the duty of every man, able to bear arms, to assist in that defence. That we can expect but little mercy from our rascally invaders is abundantly proved by a detailed account of the atrocities of a marauding band which recently visited Edenton, given in this day's paper. The enemy are unrelenting in their hatred and they will destroy our property and people wherever and whenever they can with impunity.

Since the call of the Governor for the home guard of this and other counties to turn out to meet and repel an expected advance, we have been pained to see a continuous stream pouring into the Executive office and Adjutant General's office for the purpose of procuring exemptions. Is it possible that there are any among us, able to bear arms, that wish exemption from home guard duty when that organization is called out to defend our own firesides? Will the property holders of this city and county accept exemptions because they happen to be government agents, employees, &c.? We thought the home-guard was to take all, and that in the event of a real emergency, even the few exempted by the Assembly would turn out.

Have not physicians, druggists, agents to buy horses, government officers, their clerks and others who are claiming exemptions, properly to defend as well as the farmers from the country and poor mechanics in town? We have heard a good deal about loyalty lately. Some few have boasted of their own undying devotion to the cause while they have questioned the fealty of others, and now that the services of *all* are demanded and called for we did hope there would be no laggards. Governor Vance is beseiged in his office, in the streets, at his residence, day and night, for exemptions, and who by, pray?—Not by the farmers, the mechanics, or the day laborers, or sun burnt masses, but principally by men of property, position and influence—men who of all others, whether they be exempt by the act of Assembly or not, should set a good example by turning out.

If the enemy are really advancing or likely to advance in this direction, let all business of every character, whether private or public, give way to the one great necessity of meeting and driving him back.—Let the dead bury the dead, the sick tend the sick, and go without doctors and medicines; let the departments, State and Confederate, be closed; let traffic and speculation stand still; let government officers and clerks cease from their arduous labors—anything and everything give way to the great work in hand, and when the enemy is met and driven back then we can all return to our peaceful pursuits, or if not driven back we can remain in the field to battle for the right and assist in the defense of the homes and property of some other section.

It is our humble conviction that North Carolina will be sorely tried this fall and winter; attempts will be made by the enemy to possess and hold much larger portions of our soil, and we consider an attempt upon the capitol itself not at all improbable and to make a successful defence, every man will be required. It was the intention of the Legislature to make the home guard efficient, but if one half the population exempt from conscription are to be released upon trivial pretexts, the whole organization will fall to the ground and amount, practically, to nothing.

We make these remarks in no spirit of unkindness to any one but in obedience to a sense of duty—a duty that we owe to the State and to the cause of the Confederacy. What we want for the defense of the State and the cause of the Confederacy is men—fighting men—and without them we must fail and all is lost. This is no time for laggards.

Short Paper.—We publish a short paper this morning, owing to circumstances over which we have no controle. The entire force, typographical, of our office being liable to Home Guard service, were kept off on duty so much of the day yesterday, that it was impossible to furnish our usual amount of reading matter. The result is, we appear this morning with only one printed page, thinking our patrons would like it better than two blanks.

Our advertising friends and all concerned will please bear with us a few days, while the great emergency is upon our State. We will issue a full paper as soon as we can, but as present circumstances, we will have to be content with a half paper and may have to suspend altogether. Our foreman has been drafted for special service, we understand, will be sent to the field to-day, in quest of deserters.

For the Progress]

Chowan Co., N. C., Aug. 25, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—It has been a long time, I am sure, since aught appeared in your columns from Eastern Carolina, that a brief account of "the situation," both as to Church and State, may not prove unacceptable. Up to the middle of this month we had cause for gratitude for our preservation from what are called the "horrors" of war. Beyond the forcible abduction or the running off of our negroes, the taking of teams, and some instances of robery and violence, we had suffered no wholesale and systematic plundering, oppression and insult such as I have to relate. But now we have to look back upon scenes which but a short time since the youngest of us never expected to witness in our once peaceful region. We are now a plundered, insulted, outraged and humiliated people. We shall look back to these days, throughout the longest lives, with feelings of scorn, of disgust and of most intense repugnance to the spoilers and oppressors, which we can never express. I shall speak only of what came under my knowledge, doubtless other deeds were done which would vie with any I have heard of in baseness or atrocity.

About noon on Friday the 14th inst., the quiet old town of Edenton was rudely startled by several hundred cavalry, under one Col. Onderdonk, who came not with the terriffic majesty of the lion upon his fleeing prey, but with the stealthy approach and sudden spring of the tiger upon his unsuspecting victim. Nothing could have been more unexpected. Many citizens from the country were in town, several with their families. Not one could escape. The enemy had posted their pickets at every street and corner, and one poor fellow who managed to get without the limits of the town was overtaken, arrested, carried back, detained for hours on some improbable charge, and released to go home robbed of the only horse and cart which he possessed. Immediately they began a general seizure of horses, mules, riding vehicles of all kinds, carts and wagons, harness and saddles, in town and country. They had no difficulty in finding what they wanted; they had native negro guides, and it is said some white men, who were familiar with every part of the country. This went on till about the middle of the afternoon, at which time, some say, they prepared to leave Edenton and proceed towards Hertford, twelve miles distant in the adjoining county of Perquimans. Be this as it may, at that hour, word was hastily brought in by a mounted courier that one of their men had been shot in the country by the rangers. Previous to that time, many persons had recovered their stolen property. But upon receiving this news, the whole party became enraged, and the Colonel peremptorily refused to return any more property. All the young men and several older citizens of the town, with some of the country gentlemen whom they had detained there, were now arrested and placed in a small shop extemporized into a guard house: and the Yankees established themselves in Edenton for an indefinite time. They remained till Sunday morning, about two days and nights, during which time they excelled themselves in meanness. Every inhabited house in town was searched from cellar to garret for arms, and in most cases, it must be said, with tolerable civility, and under the eye of and officer. Every vacant house was ransacked without ceremony by the rabble of soldiery. The elegant dwelling of Mrs. Page, for instance, was thronged all of Saturday. A faithful old negro who remains in charge of the premises, says that from early morning till late in the night they were going and coming, swarming through the whole house, examining every piece of furniture, opening doors and drawers, and forcing them with axe or hammar even where the key could be had, emptying boxes of books and pictures, and medicines, each one carrying away something, and taking every key which they could lay hands upon. This latter circumstance deserves to be noted, for it has occurred elsewhere. Evidently, many of the men were jail-birds and convicts turned out of the penitentiary, professional burglars, thieves or pickpockets, who understand theft as an art and go prepared with all necessary tools for its practice. Many of them, too, were Germans, Dutch or Irish; but some of the greatest brutes were Yankees, without doubt. Such too were a great proportion of the officers. Nor were they New England Yankees, but they were from New York and Pennsylvania, almost to a man. So great was the rivalry between them, that it is impossible to say which did most stealing; and when questioned about it, they were equally expert in lying evasions or shuffling it off on another. But many thieved with the effrontery which only professional skill could impart, and took no pains to conceal it. But I extend my narrative beyond its proper limits. Hearing of great destruction at Rev. Dr. Johnston's house, I went and saw for myself. It had been exaggerated, of course, but the fact was bad enough. The villians had held regular orgies there, in which there was mingled something of the ludicrous. Most of the furniture had been left in the house, among other things a fine modern piano-forte in the parlour, and a very antique one in the Doctor's libary at the opposite side of the house. These were both played upon, whilst the house resounded with dancing, above and below, in hall and chamber and piazza. Meantime, others entered the pantry and with sticks wantonly broke crockery and glass, like children. A surplice of the Doctor's left hanging in the libary was torn into pocket hankerchiefs and distributed among the thieves, whilst pillows and other bedding, and even books from the libary were carried away. But for the faithfulness of the servants in charge of the premises, there is no telling how much more might have been done.

The beautiful old Church, the shrine of a community's holiest associations, which had never been profaned by the presence of such invaders, and which we began to hope would never be, was entered by a gay young Adjutant and the Chaplain, (a rank Connecticut Abolitionist, and a Presbyterian, and to judge from appearances, a Calvinist of the most rigid and gloomy sort). The organ was heard, accompanied by voices, for several hours; but whether they sang "Hail Columbia," or "Yankee Doodle," or "Star Spangled Banner," is not known. How many more were there, I am uncertain. No pillage or injury was done in the sacred place. Doubtless its religious air awed them into some decorum. Would that the story of search and pillage ended here—but it would fill a book. The negroes, everywhere, slave and free alike, were plundered without mercy of money and every sort of clothing. Women's dressing was as much sought after as men's—and in more than one instance negroes had a shirt or a jacket taken from their backs, whilst not one was allowed to pass them with a good hat. They were not only a brutal set, but ragged and filthy in the extreme.

Not only barns, but store-houses and smoke-houses were broken open and plundered of their choicest contents, by order and under the eye of the officers. We expect an army, friend or foe, to forage their horses—but not to steal the subsistence of the people as these marauders did.

Besides these things, insult was added to injury. The spoiling of our substance could have been better endured had they not added to it indignation. The Col is said to to have behaved with civility, but his Lieutenant, Patton and other officers, treated some of our best citizens with abuse and indignities which would outrage the feelings of any free man, however gentle he may be.

Never were such a gang of thieves and ruffians seen here—never did we expect such humiliation.

From Edenton they went to Hertford, on Sunday morning. The people had expected them two days, and not a church, of the three in the village, was opened.

They staid there hardly twenty-four hours, but long enough to take many horses and to commit some surpassing outrages. They took all the horses of the doctors, and mixed their medicines. They arrested the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the County, at their own houses, compelling them to put on their old uniforms: meanwhile insulting their families, and intruding roughly and most needlessly into their sick chambers and crowding around their beds. One of these ladies is now very ill in consequence of fright and agitation, and her life may be the forfeit. The two gentlemen above named, with four or five citizens and several Confederate soldiers from Edenton were carried away to Norfolk. Such was our experience of Col. Onderdonk and his cavalry—a band of undisciplined, beggarly, ruffienly troopers which would disgrace the Chinese or the Turkish Governments in their weakest administration. And yet these are the soldiers of "the best government the world ever saw!" A few of the officers, a very few, and a fraction of the privates, were well behaved men, who seemed really to deplore the necessity imposed upon them by the infamous orders of their superiors. But this handful only served to bring out in more shameful contrast the conduct of the many.

The avowed object of this raid, to use a very inadequate term, was the "protection" of our citizens, i. e. the handful of unionists among us, from the Rangers, the enemy having received, according to their statements, special dispatches from some of their friends informing them of the reorganization and great increase of those defenders within a short time.

You have already seen, Mr. Editor, how we were "protected," unionists and all, for the spoliations and oppressions were almost indiscriminate. As a further evidence of "protection," they not only avoided seeking the Rangers in their hiding places, but most carefully kept the highways, huddled together like sheep, each man on the alert and seeing a "Guerrilla" behind every tree or under every bush. The truth is that the Rangers were made a pretext for a general thieving expedition, and for wreaking impotent malice upon a perfectly defenceless population. For this band are a portion of those who were so disgracefully repulsed a few weeks ago near Jackson, and again on the Blackwater. Judging from the effect of the slight damage inflicted on them by our Rangers, if these had been under a more effcient organization and discipline, they could have given the marauders a castigation which they would not soon have forgotten.

The result of the expedieion is the very same as it has been where similar ones have gone. We love the Yankees less and our dear country more. God bless and defend her! We are more sternly devoted to our cause and our government than ever, and our women, as elsewhere, displayed the temper of Southern women, of true women.

We are in a wretched condition here—literally a prey to the spoiler. The enemy has drawn in his lines to the Pasquotank river, leaving Gates, Chowan and Perquimans counties a sort of "debatable land" betwixt them and the Confederacy. We ask no help of the government, state or general, for we know they can do nothing for us yet. But we ask for symthy and prayers from our brethren in our distress.

We can call nothing our own, we are at the mercy of the enemy, who have promised to lay waste the country unless the Rangers disband, and at any rate to return and gather our growing crops. They may do neither; but they can do both. Still we are true, true to the cause, to the government and to ourselves.

I promised to tell of both Church and State, but have said so much of our civil condition that the other must be deferred to another occasion.

I an glad to be able to say that the enemy have not injured me nor any of our family They came within three miles of me, but thanks to a kind Providence were turned out of their course. During their stay in Hertford, our Rev. brother Snowder was not molested at all. They did not go into his enclosure, nor offer to search his house. They did not stop in Elizabeth City at all, no doubt from fear of the Rangers.

I cannot forbear one thing more, Mr. Editor. We are pained to hear of a party of this State who seriously think of a reconstructed Union. We by no means desire to see the State overrun by the enemy, but we do sometimes heartily wish that those thus plotting against our liberties might without damage to the State undergo what we have to endure, and experience something of the mercies of the Yankee army.

We think it an almost infallible remedy for the disease of unionism. H. A. S.

P. S.—I omitted to mention among the late outrages of the enemy, that the negroes' Church in Edenton was robbed of its communion service.

My story was scarcely finished, when intelligence came that a full regiment of negroes had been placed at Elizabeth City. If this be true, and there is no doubt about it, then "hail horrors, hail!" We may all have to turn Rangers

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The *Rebel* of Saturday last has the following:

THE FRONT.

Friday, Aug. 28, 6 o'clock, p. m.—All quiet to-day.

MOVED OUT.

Many of the poorer people of the city have moved out of town and are encamped in the woods, having no other refuge from the shells of the enemy.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The Federal force on the other side of the river is commanded by the notorious cavalry Colonel, Wilder.—We trust our artillerists will take a wilder range of his position, and send him to the middle of next week.

AN INCIDENT.

During the shelling the other day, a beautiful paper kite was sailing above the batteries of the enemy, and the little urchin on this side who held the string, not at all disconcerted, refused to wind it in until the firing ceased. Perhaps if the Yankees knew how little we regard their shells, they would save their ammunition.

DODGING THE SHELLS.

The other day while the shots of the enemy were falling about the city promiscuously, a party of "hard cases," were huddled together in a corner of a brick building, and were "hugging the wall" with a flagon of double-distilled, and anon pouring the spirits down to keep their spirits up. Every time a shell came screaming over the building there was a general squatting, and the eyes of each individual stuck out far enough to hang his hat on. The excitement over the first shell had scarcely subsided before another came, apparently in much closer range, and down they all came again to the floor. This system of "dodging the issue" had been practiced several times, and the quartette were becoming as wild as bucks. Suddenly some fellow accidentally dropped a heafy hammer on the floor, and the deserted halls fairly resounded with the detonation. In an instant the room was cleared.—One went out of the window, another through the door; a third endeavored to climb the stove pipe, and the fourth leaped over the table, out of the door, and went flying for dear life down the street. We have not seen any of the party since. We are of opinion, however, that that last shell incontinently demoralized them.

KNOXVILLE.

From the following letter in the *Enquirer* it would seem that our friends about Knoxville have been slightly demoralized:

Knoxville, Tenn.,
Saturday noon, Aug. 29, '63.

Messrs. Editors:—We have just passed through the grandest panic of the war. Thursday evening rumors came thick and fast that from five to ten thousand Yankees were at Clinton, twenty miles distant. All night officials labored to get away government stores. Trains ceased running at 9 a. m., on Friday Yankees reported within five miles of town. All day yesterday looked for, and none came.

It is now said not more than a regiment have been this side of the mountain.

The panic is ascribed to Col. Goode and his men, the 10th Confederate calvary, who were surprised on Thursday by a company of Yankees, and fired into. They fled, reporting 10,000 Federals to be advancing.

It is thought travel will be resumed shortly, an engine having come in from Mossy Creek, and the road all right.

Such panics are expensive, troublesome, and disgraceful.

From Below.

Goldsboro', Sept. 3d, 1863.

Editor Progress.—All quiet below. No intimation of an advance of the enemy from Newbern. Eight Yankee deserters arrived here this morning. I understand they report a great many more attempting to follow them out of the Yankee lines.

Yours, X.

LADIES OF RICHMOND.

Fold away all your bright tinted dresses,
Turn the key on your jewels to-day,
And the [illegible]ith of your tendril-like tresses
Braid back in a serious way;
No more delicate gloves, no more laces,
No more trifling in boudoir or bower,
But come with your souls in your faces,
To meet the stern wants of the hour.

Look around. By the torch-light unsteady
The dead and the dying seem one—
What! trembling and paling already,
Before your dear mission's begun?
These wounds are more precious than gastly—
Time presses her lips to each scar,
While she chants of that glory which vastly
Transcends all the horrors of war.

Pause here by this bedside. How mellow
The light showers down on that brow!
Such a brave, brawny visage—poor fellow!
Some homestead is missing him now;
Some wife shades her eyes in the clearing,
Some mother sits moaning, distress'd,
While the loved one lies faint but unfearing,
With the enemy's ball in his breast.

Here's another—a lad—a mere stripling,
Picked up in the field almost dead,
With the blood through his sunny hair rippling
From a horrible gash in the head.
They say he was first in the action—
Gay-hearted, quick headed and witty—
He fought till he dropped with exhaustion
At the gates of our fair Southern city.

Fought and fell 'neath the guns of that city,
With a spirit transcending his years—
Lift him up in your large-hearted pity,
And wet his pale lips with your tears.
Touch him gently; most sacred the duty
Of dressing that poor shattered hand!
God spare him to rise in his beauty,
And battle once more for his land.

Pass on! it is useless to linger
While others are calling your care;
There is need for your delicate finger,
For your womanly sympathy there.
There are sick ones athirst for caressing,
There are dying ones raving at home,
There are wounds to be bound up with a blessing,
And shrouds to make ready for some.

They have gathered about you the harvest
Of death in its ghastliest view;
The nearest as well as the farthest
Is there with the traitor and true;
And crowned with your beautiful patience,
Made sunny with love at the heart,
You must balsam the wounds of a nation,
Nor falter nor shrink from your part.

And the lips of the mother will bless you,
And angels sweet-vizaged and pale,
And the little ones run to caress you,
And the wives and sisters cry hail!
But e'en if you fall down unheeded,
What matter? God's ways are the best,
You have poured out your life where 'twas needed,
And he will take care of the rest.

CONCENTRATE! CONCENTRATE!

The true policy of our armies is and has been from the inception of hostilities to concentrate—to mass their forces—and never fight except when something substantial is to be gained. President Davis seemed to realize this great truth in his message to Congress just after the fall of Fort Donelson. In that message he said the Confederacy had undertaken more than it was able to accomplish, and yet, strange as it appears, the policy of the war was still unchanged. Our armies remained scattered. They were not massed. They have never relinquished any point of defense except as they were driven from it by the enemy's bayonets or starvation.

We have undertaken to defend every approach to our vast domain. Our forces have been scattered along our whole frontier, and as a matter of course weak points were to be found by the wily foe. He could mass his forces and overwhelm the Confederates at any given point. Thus have we fought and suffered—thus have we paid dearly for the experience we have gained, and thus it is that so many battles have been lost and so many roads opened to the invaders.

It is not yet too late, however, to abandon a policy which actual trial has proven to be erroneous. We can yet mass our armies, and draw wisdom from the example of Washington, whose tactics worked out the great problem of the first revolution. When too weak to fight we can retreat, and by having all our forces in two grand corps our skillful generals can so maneuvre them as to thwart a foe vastly superior. There are indications that the Confederate troops are to be concentrated. We are glad to note them, and are disposed to hail them as the precursors of better things, as the harbingers of deliverance. The day of defeat will have passed away when our veteran armies are hurled in solid masses against the foe.

The eyes of our people have been constantly directed to particular points, whose defense ought never to have been undertaken. The loss of Vicksburg derives its principal importance from the great efforts on our part to hold it. Charleston is now looked to with intense anxiety; so is Mobile. We have erewhile been wont to regard the fall of Richmond as a crushing blow to the Confederacy. Now, however, we think Richmond not so important as Vicksburg was.

We are not so sure but that all these places have proved a source of weakness to us. It is probable we may lose Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. If we undertake to hold them all, and at the same time protect the northern frontier of Georgia and Alabama with a large army, the enemy can mass a large enough force at one or the other of these places to accomplish its reduction. But after we have lost them, if such fate is in store for us, we will then have many sources of serious trouble and drawbacks off our hands. We can retire to the interior and consider ourselves stripped for the fight in earnest. Like Paul Jones, when his ship was nearly singing, we can answer the enemy's demand for surrender by telling him that we have only "just begun to fight."

Whether we lose our cities on the seaboard or not—whether the capitol of the Confederacy fall or not, we are perfectly sure of one thing, and that is the spirit of the southern people, like that which burned in the bosom of John Paul Jones, is unconquered and unconquerable. There may now and then be found a craven who disgraces the soil that nursed him, and the mother that bore him, willing to submit to the rule vile Yankee, but there are true men enough to will and win gloriously the independence of the country. The few who would submit are ashamed to own it, ashamed to acknowledge their abjectness, and there is nothing to fear from them.—*The Mississipian.*

What Gen. Toombs says about Reconstruction.—We find the following letter from Gen. Robert Toombs in the last number of the Sumter *Republican*:

Washington, Ga., Aug. 17, 1863.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th instant., asking my authority to contradict the report that "I am in favor of reconstruction," was received this evening. I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever. When all else is lost, I prefer to unite with the thousands of our countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battlefield. Use this letter as you please.

Very truly, your friend, &c., R. Toombs.

Dr. A. Bass, Americus, Ga.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year [illegible] by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mississippi.

Jackson, Sept. 3.—A gentleman from Vicksburg reports that Osterhaus' command is post at the Big Black [illegible] and that no person is allowed to pass the Federal lines in or out, under any circumstances, including ladies. Numbers have been turned back. The Federals are buying cotton in largd quantities from points East of the Big Black.

Atlanta, Sept. 3.—Refugees from Mississippi report movements from Greenport to Natchez very active. No journals are allowed to pass out of the city under pain of being suppressed. Natchez is to be made the base of operations against West Louisiana and Texas. Gunboats and small steamers patrol the vicinity of the crossings of the river, and great vigilance is used by the Yankees to prevent transit. Every boat and raft built on the river is destroyed at sight. Seventy-two Yankee prisoners were taken in Mississippi, arrived here this evening.

Deserters to be Shot.

Richmond, Sept. 4.—The ten deserters from the 1st North Carolina Regiment, recently captured in Pitt County, by a party under command of Adjutant [illegible] who was killed, will be executed to-morrow, in accordance with the verdict of court martial, in the presence of Gen. Johnston's command of the army of Northern Virginia.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Sept. 4.—Nothing of special interest has transpired since the last dispatch. Things are getting pretty hot at Wagner. The enemy's advance is supposed to be only one hundred and fifty yards distant. Heavy shooting is constantly going on. The enemy have not fired at the ruins of Sumter lately.

Later from the North and Europe.

Richmond, Sept. 4.—Baltimore papers of the 1st say that the Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river near Stevenson, on Saturday, at four different points. It is reported that Gen. Reynolds had captured a large Confederate force at Shellmound.

Burnside is reported in the neighborhood of Kingston.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 24th of July, via San Francisco, reports the intention of the Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States continually foreshadowed by the Imperial press. Recognition will take place as soon as the news reaches Mexico that Maxamillian accepts the crown.

Five substitutes, deserters from the Army of the Potomac, were executed on the 28th, in the presence of 20,000 persons. Two of them were Protestants, two Catholics and one Hebrew—all foreigners.

Volunteering in New Jersey is progressing very briskly. About five thousand men have been obtained since the Governor's proclamation was issued.

The *Herald* of the 28th announced, in flaming capitals, the occupation of Sumter and Wagner by Gen. Gilmer.

A Washington correspondent states that in view of the speedy capture of Charleston and the occupation of South Carolina by a union force, it is the intention of the Government to place Butler in command of that department as soon as Gilmer and Dahlgren have completed their work. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that about two hundred Germans of the 20th New York, recently mutinied and were sentenced to hard labor during the war had their sentence commuted. The New York Tribune of the 29th, says that our Government ought to make preparations for war with France. It professes to believe that Napoleon has a secret treaty concluded or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which the Cession of Texas is to be returned as an equivalent for Recognition and substantial aid to the Confederacy.

The language of the European press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, and the hints of the *Moniteur* indicate clearly enough the purpose to intervene in our affairs.

Price, with 2,500 men is at Bayou Meltaire, on the White River. The Federal forces under Steele are at Duval's Bluff, on the same river, about 14 miles below. A battle is iminent.

A telegram from Boston, dated the 31st, 1 p. m., says that a destructive fire is raging in East Boston. It commenced in the Atlantic works, where the Monitor turrets were constructed. The buildings, with nearly four finished turretts, were destroyed. The flames were rapidly extending throughout the mechanical portion of East Boston.

Gold, in New York, on the 31st, 128¼.

The steamer *City of London* has arrived at New York with Liverpool advices to the 19th. The Confederate steamer *Florida* is off the coast of Ireland.

The Port Admiral, at the instance of the U. S. Consul, has issued a notice warning the people against the infringement of the foreign enlistment act. The *Times* says the decision of the Washington government in the *Peterhoff* case is looked for with great interest. The rebel loan had declined to 29 a 27 discount. The Mexican and Polish questions are unchanged.

A *Memorial Diplomatique* announces that Maxamillian accepts, with the consent of the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire. The London *Times*, in its city article, in reference to Mexico, says that it is in vain to deny that the feeling of the London merchants is that in the whole Napoleon has done great service to the political and commercial world.

A Congress of the German Princes is in session at Frankfort.

The French Government has rebuked the measure of confiscation in Mexico.

The Queen on Crinoline.—Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

Windsor Castle, Aug. 1, 1863.

Ladies:—The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called crinoline. Her Majesty does not refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything put pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion, is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be.

I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant, C. B. Phipps.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863.

N. C. State 6 per cent bonds, (old issue,) 400.
N. C. State 6 per cent. bonds, (new issue,) 200.
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 210.
Confederate Bonds, 102½ to 111.
Bank Notes 125.
Silver 9½ premium.
Gold 11.00 premium.
Market quite dull.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND FOR SALE.

250 ACRES, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF RALEIGH and immediately on the stage road to Fayetteville. The Dwelling and out buildings in tolerable repair. An early application may secure to you a home.

Raleigh, Sept. 5-1w GEO. T. COOKE.

DROPPED ON THE STEET.

ONE HALF OF A GOLD WATCH CHAIN. A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery at this office